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stresses of 1891 and 1907, which threatened to overwhelm some of his great industries.

In his endeavor to present a satisfying picture of the personality of George Westinghouse, the biographer is greatly hampered by the entire absence of personal letters and other documents of a character tending to reveal his deeper nature. If the portrayal should impress his close associates as inadequate, it nevertheless will be evident that the author has faithfully sought, by interviews with those best qualified to inform him, to acquaint himself with the real personality of Mr. Westinghouse. He has thus been able so to illuminate the account of Mr. Westinghouse's productive work by remembered sayings and episodes as to give to the reader a fairly vivid picture of a man possessed of a native, unassuming dignity which barred familiarity but invited cordiality, whose earnestness in pursuing inventive and creative work inspired others, and who by his genial nature, kindly spirit, and thoughtful consideration won the friendship, admiration, and confidence of all.

Mr. Leupp has performed an unusually difficult task with great credit.

CHARLES A. TERRY.

A History of Missouri. By EUGENE MORROW VIOLETTE, Professor of History in the State Normal School. (Boston, New York, and Chicago: D. C. Heath and Company. 1918. Pp. xxxiii, 500. \$1.60.)

THIS book is primarily intended as a text-book for Missouri high schools. The author despairs of having the history of the state taught in such schools as a separate subject (in which despair we hope that he is not justified), and consequently has prepared this book for use along with the course in the history of the United States, and to this end has emphasized certain selected topics. The result is a well-designed and a well-executed piece of work. At the head of each chapter is a brief note calling attention to that phase of the history of the United States with which the subject of the chapter is most intimately connected, and at the close of each chapter reference is made to the most easily accessible authorities. The topics are well chosen and, in the main, adequately presented. They relate to the settlement of Missouri and to the social, economic, and political life of the people. There are chapters on Slavery, Banking, and Railroads, and on the Indian and Mormon troubles. An interesting chapter on the Downfall of Thomas Hart Benton might, at first, be thought to be a break in the general plan of the book, but when it is remembered that for many years the real political parties in the state were Benton and Anti-Benton, its appropriateness will be manifest. The great part taken by Missourians in the explorations and development of the Western country, which is generally ignored by writers, is here well set forth. There are portions of the history of the state which cannot, even after the lapse of so many years, be fitly pre-

sented within the limits of a text-book. It is doubtful, indeed, if the time has yet come when they can be truly told. The Kansas troubles and the War of 1861-1865 have left fire that still smoulders. Mr. Violette's account of the Kansas troubles is fair, from a Northern stand-point. He fails to state the Missourians' belief that since they had explored and conquered the country of Kansas and the Southwest they had the right to such political power as it might afford in the councils of the government at Washington, and that while opposition to the introduction of slavery was the pretext, the fight, on the part of the North, was really for the attainment of political predominance. The contest which resulted was a real war in little, and the "Border Ruffians" who took part in it were of the quality who offer willing service whenever the country needs their aid. The writer of this notice well remembers a benevolent Presbyterian elder, a man universally respected in his community, who had been a leader of the "Border Ruffians". The chapters on the War of 1861-1865 give a fairly impartial and adequate narrative of the principal events of those years. The story is brought down to the present year, and closes with a prophecy that an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors would be adopted at the fall election. The historian should not assume to be a prophet. The unwisdom of assuming such a rôle was demonstrated by the fall election mentioned. The book is one to be commended to both the teacher and the general reader. The former will find it a satisfactory and desirable professional tool, and to the latter it will be entertaining, instructive, and valuable for reference. It is well printed and indexed, and has a short bibliography.

WALTER B. DOUGLAS.

Semi-Centennial History of the University of Illinois. Volume I. The Movement for Industrial Education and the Establishment of the University. By BURT E. POWELL, University Historian, with an Introduction by EDMUND J. JAMES, Ph.D., LL.D., fourth President of the University. (Urbana: the University. 1918. Pp. xxii, 631. \$2.00.)

THE state universities of America constitute the largest group of higher educational institutions of learning of a given type that are to be found in any country. While of a distinct type they vary not only in size, offering, and fields of peculiar excellence or specialization, but somewhat also in their peculiar interpretation of education as a state process or in the part which they have played in the evolution of American education. Thus the University of Virginia first broke with the traditional scholastic education and traditional type of administration, introducing, as it has continued to exemplify, democratic principles of control and operation not yet realized to any great extent in other institutions. In a similar way the University of Michigan first demon-